



WIDGET WORLD

AZARDI
INTERACTIVE ENGINE
DEMONSTRATION



Widget World

AZARDI Interactive
Engine Demonstration

Infogrid Pacific

Auckland London Singapore Pune

INFOGRID PACIFIC

Title: WIDGET WORLD: AZARDI Interactive Engine
Demonstration

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Introduction

The AZARDI Interactive Engine

The *AZARDI Interactive Engine* (AIE) is designed to make creating great interactive content as easy as it can be.

It extends ePub3 and XHTML5 content production with enhanced pre-structured Javascript driven content content block components. This makes it easier to create, author, edit and produce valuable, reusable advanced content objects.

Using the XHTML approach also means the same content can be used for print production. Using the content block approach means there is potentially high remix and reuse potential.

The focus of AIE is shamelessly is on education,

learning and training digital content delivered everywhere and anywhere.

The AIE approach makes it easy to transform and extend print content into compelling digital content; or design and create new digital content products.

This demonstration document shows a range of interactive authoring options available when using *IGP:Digital Publisher* for production and the *AZARDI Interactive Engine* for presentation. AIE goes beyond any other solutions available.

There are currently three instant interactive strategies available illustrated and demonstrated here:

Events and commands

This is not extensively illustrated here, but the command scripts are used throughout this demonstration book. You can see these in action in the demonstration book *EPUB3 Unleashed*.

Questions and Answers

All nine Question and Answer strategies are shown including QAA-Set which lets a collection of QAA items be turned into an evaluation set of

questions.

Panels

There is a range of panel types and pop-ups for various uses within any reflowable or fixed layout content.

Templates and reuse

The AIE Events Module meshes with the *IGP:FoundationXHTML* approach of long-term content value using controlled XHTML tagging patterns through a controlled CSS selector vocabulary.

The use of controlled CSS class statements empowers event pattern reuse within books, between series and on specific types of content.

The advantage with this approach is that highly interactive interfaces can be constructed as templates if they are working with the same XHTML tagging patterns and reliable IDs. Originality of design is carried in the styling and presentation CSS. The results are:

1. Speed of design and execution

2. A very high reusability without any constraint on the originality of presentation,
3. the shortest time-to-market and
4. substantially lower costs than other interactive production methods.

AIE is a toolkit component only. It doesn't replace interactive design, graphics design and the other skills that go into first-class end-user interactive experiences.

PART 1

EVENTS AND COMMANDS

About Events and Commands

The AIE Event
Module defines a
number of
structures,

keyterms and
assembly syntax
rules to make it
possible to create
simple, large and
even massive
event-drive
interactive
content.

This section
covers the basic
scripting
commands for
directly
manipulating
class statements
within target
HTML elements
identified by ID
or a CSS class
attribute.

These events and
commands are
used throughout
this
demonstration

book within the
different
demonstrations.

This is a
demonstration
document not a
tutorial but here
is a quick look at
the simple
structure and
syntax of the
AZARDI
Interactive Engine
event definition
and commands.

Standard Event Reserved Terms

EVENT Fixed. Literal An
event must be declared,
named, have an ID
reference and an action.
There must be a matching

Event Container that uses the same name.

EVENTSTART Fixed.

Literal. Must have the event name after it. This declares the start of an Event Container.

EVENTEND Fixed. Literal.

Must have the event name after it. This declares the end of an Event Container.

AIE Event Syntax

A command event item consists of:

1. **an event time in milliseconds**
2. **an element reference by ID or class, or using XX if they are self-**

referencing

- 3. COMMAND in upper case**
- 4. The required NAME in upper case**
- 5. The CSS selector being targeted by the command in double-quotes, or an event NOT in quotes.**

Standard Event Commands

An event can contain any standard AIE timed instruction or COMMAND

Standard Event Reserved Terms

ONLOAD An onload event is triggered when a page is opened.

COMMAND

TOGGLECLASS The CSS class in the target element is changed between two states.

COMMAND ADDCLASS

The CSS class in the target element has a class statement inserted.

COMMAND

REMOVECLASS The CSS class in the target element has a class statement removed.

COMMAND TRIGGER An event calls and starts another event by Event Name.

COMMAND RESET Resets an event to its initial CSS state.

COMMAND RESETALL

Resets a full script and all the events within the script to it initial CSS state.

1

Timeline Events

Timeline Events

One of the strengths of AIE is that any event can incorporate timeline scripts of any length. These can be used for delays, multiple object synchronization and animation.

There are some slight similarities to CSS Animation, but the Storyline module allows control over multiple elements simultaneously and also allows time to be defined in milliseconds.

Timeline events can be freely intermixed with COMMAND events.

Timeline Example LIVE

After clicking on the Play button there is a one second delay, then both boxes are doubled in size. Next both boxes are traveling around the stage, changing color and returning to their start position and size. The animation ends with the box.



Pla

2

Counter Events

Counter Overview

Counters allow the maintenance and keeping of scores, or can be used for any other interaction that needs a dynamically and controlled changing number sequence.

Counters are
always integers.

Counters are
predefined
elements with
target IDs that
contain an integer
which can be
incremented,
decremented or
forced to a value.

This can be used
to count, display
and manipulate
integers
anywhere in the
interface.

Counter Event Reserved Terms

INCREMENT
Command.
Increases an

integer value by the specified amount.

DECREMENT

Command.

Decreases an integer value by the specified amount.

SETCONTENT

Command. Sets an integer to a defined value.

In this script the span element with id = "score" is the presentation target.

If any event triggers EVENT correct, the value will be incremented by 10.

If any event
triggers EVENT
wrong, the value
will be
decremented by
5.

If any event
triggers EVENT
reset, the text
value in
id = "score" will
be set to 0.

Counter Example LIVE

1) Increment: On each clicks the number will be in
Decrement: On each clicks the number will be dec
Resets counter number and sets default value to 0

DecrementIncrement



0

3

Sprite Events

SPRITE Overview

Sprites are a core component of any type of animation. AIE enables any number of sprites to be controlled by sequence, and with transforms applied to carry out nearly any

action.

Sprites are a sequence of images which are manipulated over time to give animated motion. They consist of a specially prepared image loaded into a container. The image can be used as a CSS background or in the foreground.

Sprite Example LIVE

Click on Start button to start the SPRITE animation animation.

StartStop





PART 2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Overview

IGP:FoundationXHTML
has a highly
structured and
controlled QAA
tagging pattern
strategy to make
it easy to create,
extend and style
Question and

Answer content
anywhere into
any document.

In addition there
is a FX-QAA-set
structure that can
be used to wrap
any combination
of FX-QAA items
to create an
evaluated test.

These articles do
not try and
instruct on the
best techniques
and methods to
author, create
and use
interactive
evaluation, they
are focused on
the mechanics of
getting it
available as easily
as possible.

The FX-QAA

structure is
consistent across
all pattern types.
This makes it
easy to associate
Javascript
controls.

The nine FX-QAA patterns

- 1. True False**
- 2. True False
Multi**
- 3. Choose
from
(Multichoice)**
- 4. Select all
(Multiselect)**

**5. Association
(Match)**

6. Sequence

**7. Text
Match**

**8. Text
Match
multi**

**9. Sort-word
Multi**

4

QAA True-False

About QAA True-False

The True-false type can be used to represent any binary choice based on situational context. It can be just as easily used to make a

decision to go left
or right where the
outcome of the
choice is a
decision and not
an evaluation.

True-false can be
used as an
instructional tool
as well as an
evaluation/
testing tool. It is
probably more
correct to call it a
binary choice tool
with option1 and
option2, but who
would understand
that!

The default test
pattern is all
questions
evaluate to true
as wrong, false as
correct.

**Chocolate
fish can
swim?**

True
False

CheckTry
AgainReset

5

QAA True-False Multi

About True-False Multi

True-False Multi
is an extension of
the stand-alone
True-false where
multiple choices
need to be made

and evaluated simultaneously. There can be any number of true-false evaluations in a True-False Multi set.

The True-false type can be used to represent any binary choice based on situational context. It can be just as easily used to make a decision to go left or right where the outcome of the choice is a decision and not an evaluation.

True-false can be used as an instructional tool as well as an

evaluation/
testing tool. It is
probably more
correct to call it a
binary choice tool
with option1 and
option2, but who
would understand
that!

The default test
pattern is all
questions
evaluate to true
as wrong, false as
correct.

This is the general context
area for this QAA block.
You can insert any content
here to establish the
question context.

Evaluate the following
questions as true or false.

The Earth Rotates

**around
the sun.**

True

False

**Mars is
the fifth
planet
from the
sun**

True

False

**The Moon
rotates
around
the Earth
12 times a
year**

True

False

**Saturn is
the
biggest
planet in
the Solar
System**

True

False

**Earth is
the third
planet
from the
Sun**

True

False

CheckTry
AgainReset

6

QAA- Multichoice

Multichoice

Multichoice is probably the most well known and used question and answer tool available. It is easy to implement and easy to evaluate.

In FX-QAA
Multichoice
means the

selection of one correct answer option from multiple options. The user is presented with a question and a list of answer options. There can be any number of answer options. The user can only select one answer with a click or a tap.

Multichoice can be used as an instructional tool as well as a test tool.

It can be used to create choice interfaces to tutor the learner directly to identify a correct

selection.

We have used it
as an effective
"Computer as
Tutor" tool for
building and
evaluating
recognition
patterns with
excellent mid-
term retention.

**Which of the
following is a
mammal?**

- A. Arachnids
- B. Ovis Aries
- C. Aves
- D. Invertebrates

CheckTry
AgainReset

7

QAA Multi- Response

Multi- response

Multi-response is useful for teaching, learning and of course testing discrimination. It is relatively easy to implement and

easy to evaluate

In FX-QAA Multi-response means the selection of all correct answer options from multiple options.

The user is presented with a question and a list of answer options. Any number of answers can be selected with a click or tap to select and a second click or tap to deselect.

The AIE interaction shows the current selected options highlighted, and this can be changed at any

time up until the
Check button is
clicked.

Multichoice can
be used as an
instructional tool
as well as a test
tool. It can be
used to create
choice interfaces
tutor the learner
directly to
identify a correct
selection.

**Select the
elements that
make the
compound water.**

1. Carbon
2. Hydrogen
3. Helium
4. Nitrogen

5. Oxygen

CheckTry

AgainReset

8

QAA Association

About QAA- Association

QAA Association
is a more complex
learning pattern
to create and use.
It has both option
sources with
matching option
targets. The user
is required to

interactively
associate the
correct source-
target pairs.

In FX-QAA
Association
means the
matching of an
moveable object
with another
static object
which has some
exclusive
association.

An easy example
is matching
pictures with
words, such as a
picture of a cat
and the the word
cat. A more
complex
association is
moving a part to
the correct
position on an

assembly.

In the current version there can be any number of items to be associated, but all option-source items must have an exclusive option-target.

Association is designed as a drag and drop (tap-tap) interaction where the option-source is dragged onto the option target.

The AIE interaction shows the current selected associations highlighted, these can only be changed before

clicking the check
button by clicking
Reset.

**Match (by
dragging and
dropping or tap-
tap) the Decimal
Number to its
Roman Number**

23

58

88

514

49

XXIII

LVIII

LXXXVIII

DXIV

XLIX

CheckTry
AgainReset

9

QAA Sequence

About QAA Sequence

QAA Sequence is a more complex learning pattern to create and use. It has both option sources and option targets. The user is required to

interactively
arrange the
source options
into a sequenced
list of target
options.

In FX QAA
Sequence means
the arrangement
of a number of
shuffled option
sources into a
correct sequence
of reserved slots
by drag and drop
or tap-tap
interaction. If
shuffle is not
activated the
option-source and
option-target
objects will
present in the
same sequence.

The option-items
can be words,

images or even
rich media.

Once placed
sequence option-
items cannot be
moved and must
be reset. The
items can be
placed into
sequence in any
order.

**Arrange the
countries into
order from the
international
dateline .**

Samoa

China

Nepal

Poland

Iceland

Peru

CheckTry

AgainReset

10

QAA- Textmatch

About QAA- Textmatch

Text match is the closest the interactive question type can get to a subjective form. It requires a learner to enter text in response to the question

and source
information
context.

In FX-QAA Text
Match means
keying text into a
content-editable
block to complete
a string. A Text-
Match sequence
can have any
number of
editable areas.

Text match is
case sensitive.
This is required to
ensure
grammatical
construction and
parts of speech
are handled
correctly. If the
evaluation is to
be case
insensitive then a
correct sequence

of synonyms
needs to be
entered.

Text match
handles
synonyms. This
allows various
textual and
grammatical
structures to be
fairly entered and
evaluated. This
allows the
handling of
shortened forms
such as "I am vs
I'm" and
variations in
number terms
such as "one, One,
1" if these are
allowable
responses.

In this example
you can type
three, Three,

THREE, 3, iii or
III.

**Fill in the missing
number.**

1. One Two

Four Five.

CheckTry
AgainReset

11

QAA- Textmatch Multi

About Textmatch Multi

Text match Multi is the closest the interactive question type can get to a subjective form. It requires a

learner to enter text in response to the question and source information context. It allows the construction of relatively large learning or evaluation structures.

In FX-QAA Text Match means keying text into a content-editable block to complete a string. A Text-Match sequence can have any number of editable areas.

Text match is case sensitive. This is required to ensure grammatical

construction and parts of speech are handled correctly. If the evaluation is to be case insensitive then the correct sequence of synonyms needs to be entered.

Text match handles synonyms. This allows various textual and grammatical structures to be fairly entered and evaluated. This allows the handling of shortened forms such as "I am vs I'm" and variations in number terms

such as "one, One,
1" if these are
allowable
responses.

**How well do you
know the names
of famous
scientists and
their discoveries.**

1. The scientist
Isaac

discovered
infinitesimal

around the
same time as
Leibniz.

2. Kepler was an
who

discovered the
laws of

motion.

3. Nicolaus

formulated the

model of the
universe
which placed
the

not the

at the center.

CheckTry
AgainReset

12

QAA Sort Word

About QAA Sort Word

Sort Word allows
a randomly
generated string
of words to be
presented for
sorting into a
correct sequence.
Special issues
with this are

allowing and
evaluating
repeating words
and synonyms.
There is no
content keying to
be done (as with
text-entry) so the
learning or
evaluation is
comprehension.

QAA Sort Word is
a strategy
designed
primarily for
language learning
although it can be
used for any
learning objective
where a strict
word sequence is
important.

The user can drag
and drop (or tap-
tap) the words in
the sequence they

want them
presented in the
target block.
Once placed a
word cannot be
removed.

In these examples:

The first example
is relatively
simple with
capitalization and
punctuation
providing strong
sequence clues for
the learner.

The second
example doesn't
have shuffle
enabled so the
source-option
words come out
in the same
sequence each
time. This is
required for this
instruction to

make some sense.
The answer map
contains only the
proper names.

**1. Rearrange the
words
sequentially to
make a correct
sentence.**

What
is
your
name?

**3. Arrange the
proper nouns**

only into
alphabetical
order

Zorba
jumps
over
Alan
and
Mary
while
they
are
talking
to
Peter

CheckStart Again

13

QAA Set

About QAA-Set

QAA-Set allows you to arrange any questions into a test structure. If any set of QAA blocks are wrapped with the QAA-Set block the individual evaluation buttons are automatically suppressed and

only the QAA-Set buttons are used.

Using this approach the individual questions are still reusable, and QAA-Sets are easy and reliable to create.

QAA-Set can be used for self-testing in a book environment or, with AZARDI:Content Fulfilment and AZARDI reading systems a QAA-Set results can be sent to a server for test evaluation.

In this example the QAA-Set is inside a vertically

scrolling panel.

This makes it easier to get more content on a page in fixed layout mode, although it is a better user experience to keep longer QAA sequences on separate scrolling pages.

A little Word Geography

Scroll or slide the panel to answer all the questions.

QAA True

False.

1. The
Philippines
is not
an
archipelago

True

False

2.
Sagarmāthā
is the
tallest
mountain
in the
world

True

False

3.
New

Caledonia
is in
the
Polynesian
sub-
region

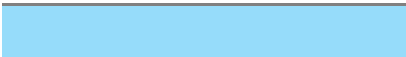
True

False

4. The
Nile is
the
longest
river
in the
world

True

False



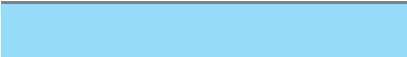
**Which
country is
not in
Africa?**

- A. Guinea-Bissau
- B. New Guinea
- C. Guinea
- D. Equatorial Guinea

**Choose the
countries
that do not
have ocean
borders?**

1. Chad

2. Belarus
3. Uruguay
4. Nepal
5. Zambia
6. Cambodia
7. Paraguay



**Match (by
dragging and
dropping) to
its associated
items.**

Pacific

Tasman

Nahuel

Huapi

Cumulo

River

Ocean

Sea

Lake

Nimbus

Vitim

CheckReset

1

1

PART 3

INTERACTIVE WIDGETS

About Interactive Widgets

The *AZARDI*
Interactive Engine
supports a set of
interactive
widgets to make
the assembly of
content quick and
easy when using

IGP:Digital

Publisher. They are also relatively easy to program manually.

The purpose of widgets is generally to provide a framework for content interaction or presentation. The value of widgets in a learning environment very much depends on the content context and how they are used. This is especially true of

In mobile devices widgets are sometimes used to compensate for

limited screen
area and end up
in fact being
"content hiding"
tools rather than
enhancement.

However where
content should be
presented in a
clear sequence by
information item,
this can be a
powerful learning
strategy.

Major Widgets and Variants

1. Panel
Horizontal
Sliding
Image

Panel

2. Vertically Sliding Image Panel

3. Horizontal Tutorial Panel

4. Vertical Tutorial Panel

5. Vertical Scrolling Panel

6. Horizontal Scrolling Panel

**7. XY
Scrolling
Panel**

**8. Locked
Frame
Panel**

**9. PopUp
Text**

**10. Reveal
Text**

**11. Full
screen
PopUp
Panel**

14

Widgets: Horizontal Sliding Panel

About
Horizontal
Sliding
Panel

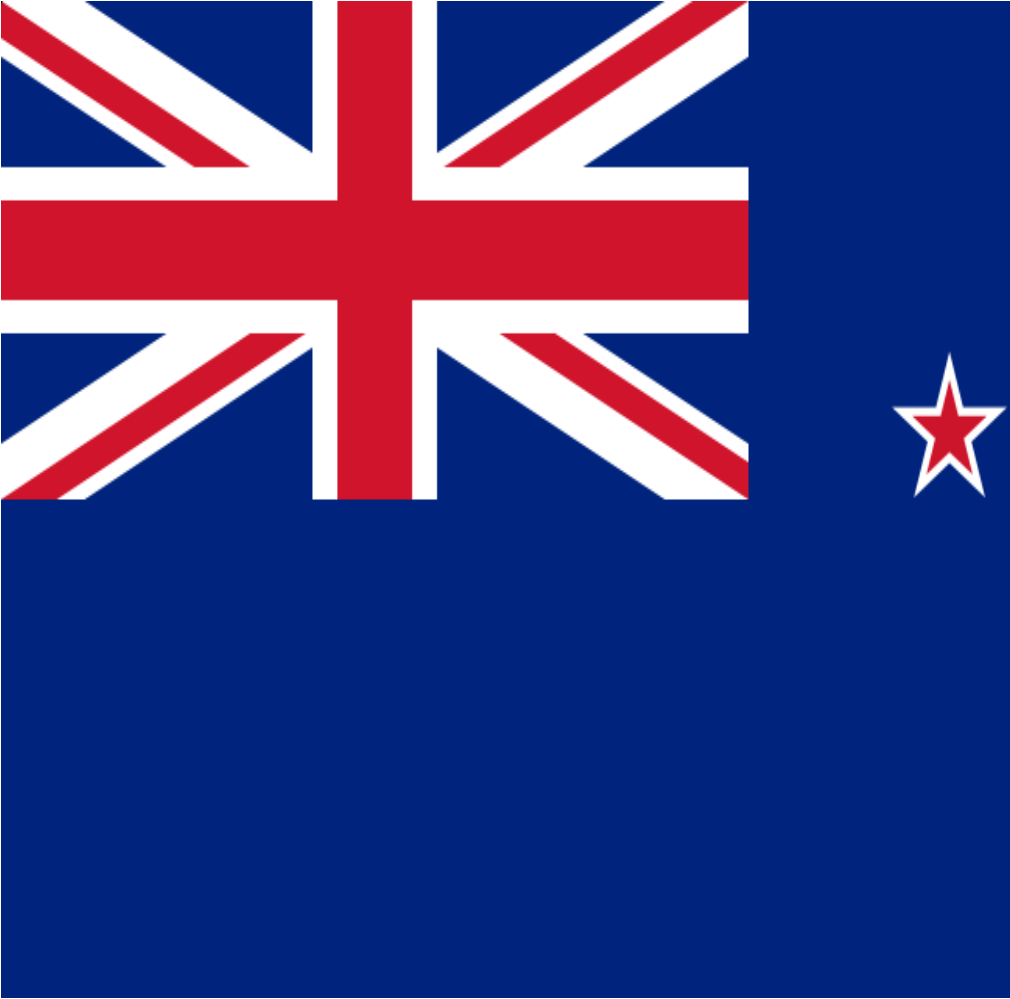
The horizontal
sliding panel is

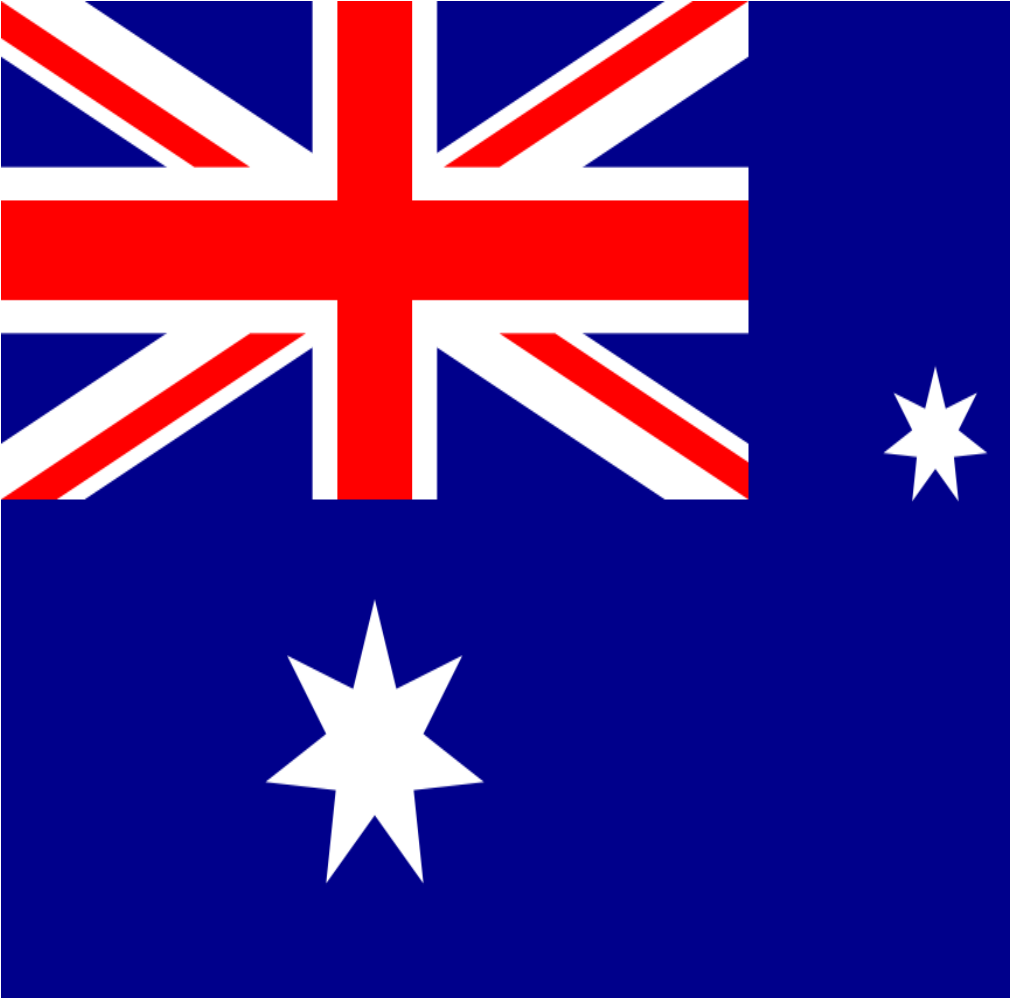
specifically for
images with
optional captions.

The panel can be
inserted into fixed
layout or
reflowable
content. The
value of the
image sliding
panel is when
there is a
sequence of
images with
associated text.

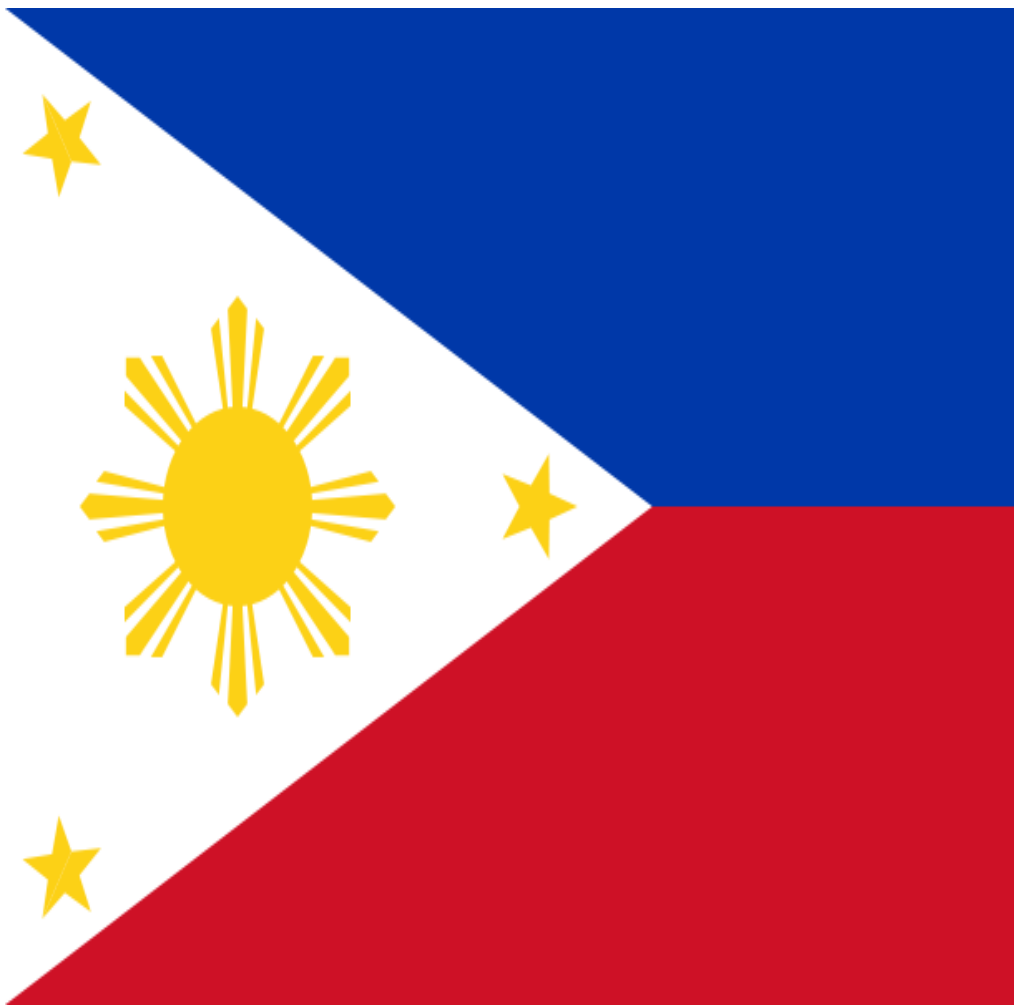
Images must be
created with the
correct aspect
ratio and size
required by the
sliding window.

Panel Sliding











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Widgets: Vertical Sliding Panel

About
Vertical
Sliding
panel

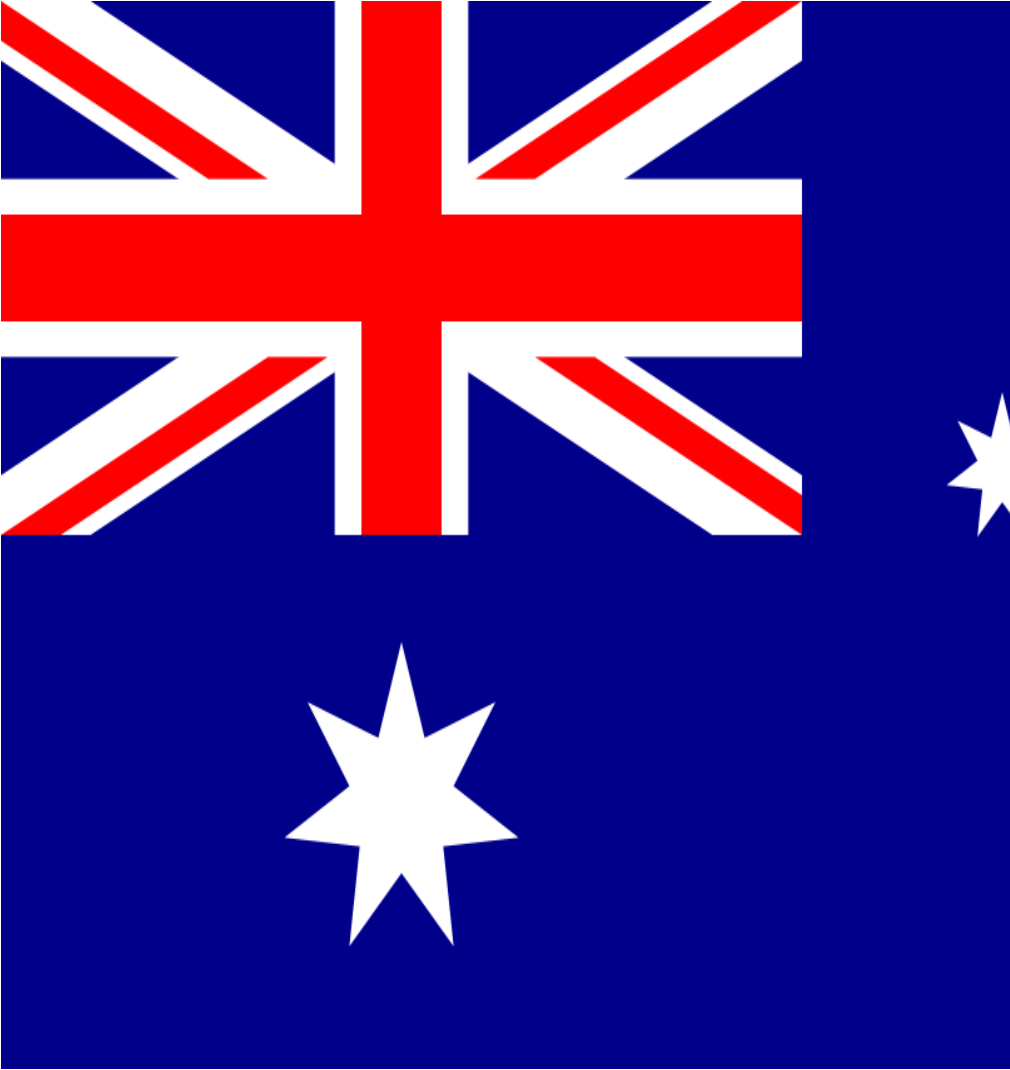
The vertical
sliding panel is

specifically for
images with
optional captions.

The panel can be
inserted into fixed
layout or
reflowable
content. The
value of the
image sliding
panel is when
there is a
sequence of
images with
associated text.

Images must be
created with the
correct aspect
ratio and size
required for the
sliding window.











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Widgets: Horizontal Tutorial Panel

About the
Horizontal
Tutorial
Panel

The Tutorial
Panel is the same

in operation as the Image sliding panel but is designed to allow more content to be presented in the frame.

Consequently building a tutorial panel can be more intense and difficult.

A tutorial panel can contain any number of frames, each of which can have any content including QAA, rich media and other interactions.

An strength of Tutorial Panels is that they can be authored as

highly reusable
independent
content objects.

The panel is
designed for
swipe navigation
but can have AIE
navigation
controls added if
required.

Frame 1

Frame 2

Frame 3

Frame 4

Frame 5

17

Widgets: Vertical Tutorial Panel

About the
Vertical
Tutorial
Panel

The Tutorial
Panel is the same

in operation as the Image sliding panel but is designed to allow more content to be presented in the frame.

Consequently building a tutorial panel is more difficult.

A tutorial panel can contain any number of frames, each of which can have any content including QAA, rich media and other interactions. An advantage of Tutorial Panels is that they are highly reusable content objects.

Frame 1

Frame 2

Frame 3

Frame 4

Frame 5

18

Widgets: Vertical Scrolling Panel

Scrolling Panel - Vertical

When using fixed layout it is often a requirement to

support more text
on a page than
the available
fixed layout area
will support. The
answer is a
scrolling panel.

This example
shows a vertical
scrolling panel
which is ideal for
continuous text.

Why Use Scrolling Panels

Often in tutorial content it is useful to have a note that fits a spot and contains more content.

Scrolling panels do the job. They can have any content is for text and images.

The rest of the content is from *A Christmas Carol*.

But Scrooge was all the worse for this. It thrilled him to know that behind the dusky shroud, there were ghosts of his own, though he stretched his own to the utmost, could

one great heap of black.

“Ghost of the Future!” he exclaimed, “I fear you may know your purpose is to do me good, and as I hope I was, I am prepared to bear you company, and do it. Speak to me?”

It gave him no reply. The hand was pointed straight on.

“Lead on,” said Scrooge. “Lead on. The night is waning. I know. Lead on, Spirit!”

The Phantom moved away as it had come towards him. Its dress, which bore him up, he thought, and carried him, was

They scarcely seemed to enter the city; for the city and its environs encompassed them of its own act. But there they were, amongst the merchants; who hurried up and down, and conversed in groups, and looked at their watches, and at their great gold seals; and so forth, as Scrooge had seen

The Spirit stopped beside one little knot of business men. It pointed to them, Scrooge advanced to listen to them.

“No,” said a great fat man with a monstrous chin, “I only know he’s dead.”

“When did he die?” inquired another.

“Last night, I believe.”

“Why, what was the matter with him?” asked a third, who had a very large snuff-box. “I thought he’d never die.”

“God knows,” said the first, with a yawn.

“What has he done with his money?” asked a red-f
excrescence on the end of his nose, that shook like

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Widgets: Horizontal Scrolling Panel

About the
Horizontal
Scrolling
Panel

When using fixed
layout it is often a

requirement to support more text on a page than the available fixed layout area will support. The answer is a scrolling panel.

This example shows a horizontal scrolling panel which is ideal for text that may be broken into segments.

Scrolling panels work very well with tablet touch screens as the movement is easily controlled with the finger.

It the decade timeline example shown the

timeline item
panels are
deliberately
narrower than the
viewport to give
the scrolling
message.

The Horizontal Panel

In this demonstration the scrolling panel moves left to right (it can move right to left if required).

The content has been set into columns to match the width of the viewport and gives a pseudo pagination effect.

It is not page controlled because a valid use of the interface is for very wide content such as timelines or similar content.

1950s

The 1950s or The Fifties was a decade that began on January 1, 1950 and ended on December 31, 1959. By its end the world had largely recovered from World War II and the Cold War developed from its modest beginning in the late 1940s into a hot competition during the 1950s.

Television attained maturity during the 50s and by the end of the decade, most American households owned a TV set. The Chevrolet Corvette becomes the first car to have an all-steel body in 1953. A surprise came in 1957; a 1,430 pound (83 kg) satellite named Sputnik 1 was launched by the Soviets. The space race began 4 months later as the United States launched a smaller satellite. In 1958 the first plastic Coke bottle appeared.

1960s

The 1960s was a decade that began on 1 January 1960 and ended on 31 December 1969. The 1960s term also refers to an era more often called The Sixties, denoting the complex and inter-related cultural and political trends across the globe. This "cultural decade" is more loosely defined than the chronological decade, beginning around 1963 and ending around 1969.

The decade was also labeled the Swinging Sixties because of the fall or relaxation of some social taboos especially related to racism and sexism that occurred during this time.

The 1960s have become synonymous with the new, radical, and subversive events and trends of the period, which continued to develop in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and beyond.

1970s

The 1970s, pronounced "the Nineteen Seventies", was a decade that began on January 1, 1970, and ended on December 31, 1979.

In the Western world, social progressive values that began in the 1960s, such as increasing political awareness and the economic liberty of women, continued to grow. The hippie culture, which started in the latter half of the 1960s, waned by the early 1970s and faded towards the mid-1970s. The decade, which involved opposition to the Vietnam War, opposition to nuclear weapons, the advocacy of world peace, and hostility to the authority of government and big business. The environmentalist movement began to increase dramatically in this period.

1980s

The 1980s decade was the period of time between January 1, 1980, and December 31, 1989. The time period saw significant social, economic, and general change as wealth and production migrated to newly industrializing economies.

As economic liberalization increased in the developed world, multiple multinational corporations associated with the manufacturing industry relocated into Thailand, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, and China. Japan and West Germany are the most notable developed countries that continued to enjoy rapid economic growth during the decade while other developed nations, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States, re-adopted laissez-faire economic policies.

1990s

The 1990s, also known as "the Nineteen Nineties" or abbreviated as "the Nineties" or "the '90s", was the ten final decade within the 20th century that began on January 1, 1990, and ended on December 31, 1999.

The decade is seen by many Western nations as a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity, though many parts of the so-called Third World faced various problems including genocide, AIDS and new or continuing ethnic tensions and civil wars.

A combination of factors, including the mass mobilization of capital markets through neoliberalism, the beginning of the widespread proliferation of new media such as the Internet, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union led to a realignment and reconsolidation of economic and political power across the world, and within countries.

2000s

The 2000s was a decade that began on January 1, 2000, and ended on December 31, 2009.

Globalization, which had accelerated after the early 1990s of communism, continued to be a force in the 2000s. The growth of the Internet was one of the prime contributors to globalization making it possible for people to interact

other people, express ideas, sell and buy online, research, learn about things and experience the world from home.

The institutions, linkages and technologies that emerged or were redefined earlier would subsequently in this decade benefit many countries, in particular China and India. However, in other parts of the world such progress failed to address ongoing struggles with modernity.

2010s

The 2010s, pronounced "two thousand (and) tens", is the current decade which began on January 1, 2010 and will end on December 31, 2019.

The 2010s began amidst a global financial crisis that started in the late 2000s. In particular, the ongoing Eurozone crisis, which stemmed from these economic problems and economic issues such as inflation, and an increase in commodity prices, sparked immense unrest in many developing income countries.

In some countries this unrest eventually evolved into economic crises which set off numerous revolutions, such as in Kyrgyzstan and Tunisia in 2010, and Libya, Syria, and Egypt in 2011 and 2012. This widespread recent phenomenon is now known as the Arab Spring, and it continues, as of March 2013.

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Widgets: XY Scrolling Panel

XY Scrolling Panel

When using fixed layout it is often a requirement to

support more text
on a page than
the available
fixed layout area
will support. The
answer is a
scrolling panel.

Sometimes there
may be a large
graphic that
needs to be
explored
interactively and
the device image
zoom feature does
not give the right
content
engagement
experience. XY
Scrolling gives
the learning
designer the tool
to improve the
quality of the
content
engagement.



Giraffe

Source: Wikimedia



Elephant

Source: Wikimedia

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Widgets: Locked Panel

About - Locked Panel

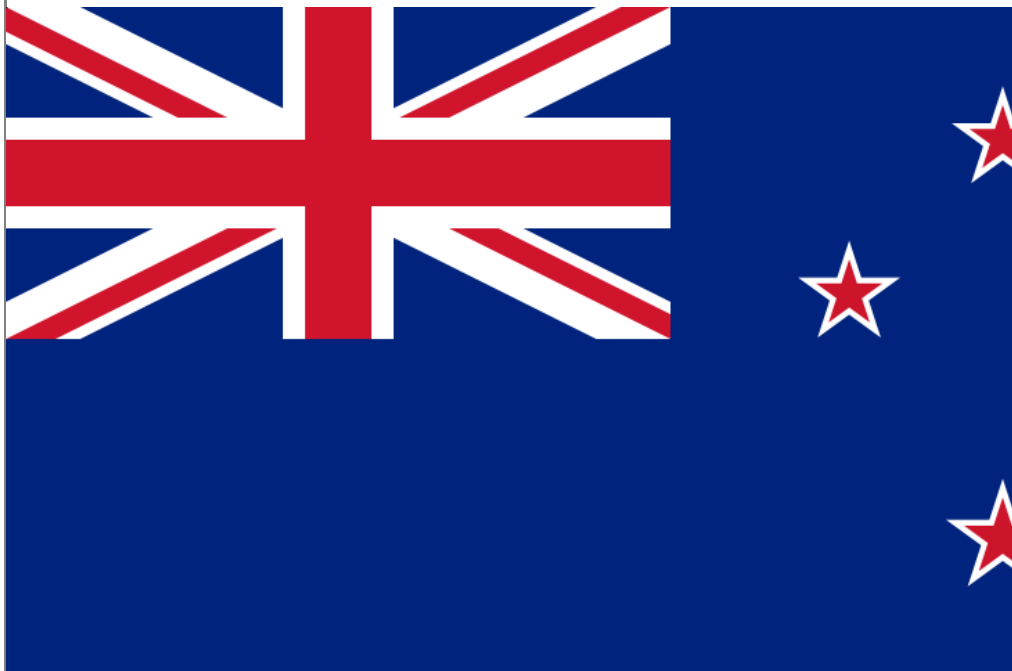
The locked panel
is very useful
when long
explanation or
exploration text
needs to be

associated with
an image, or
interactive panel.

This was
developed
specifically to
demonstrate
moves of board
games such as
Chess and Go.

The discussion on
the move strategy
can be scrolled
while various
interactive moves
can be seen on
the locked panel
after clicks on the
text.

Of course there
are many other
ways to use this
too.



The scrolling panel with a frame locked at the top when there is a requirement to have a lot of reference associated with an image or something similar.

The image frame is locked in place at the top of the all text scrolls under the image.

The remainder of the text is explaining the flag and

Flag description

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side with four red five-pointed stars edged in white centred in the outer half of the flag; the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation

About New Zealand

The Polynesian Maori reached New Zealand in about 1280. In 1840, their chieftains entered into a compact with the British, the Treaty of Waitangi, in which they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights. In 1841, the year, the British began the first organized colonial settlement.

A series of land wars between 1843 and 1872 ended in the defeat of the native peoples. The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the Allies militarily in both world wars.

New Zealand's full participation in a number of defence alliances has lapsed by the 1980s. In recent years, the government has sought to address longstanding Maori grievances.

Source: [CIA - The World Factbook](#)

Flag Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#)

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Widgets: Popups

PopUps

Pop-up text is almost essential in education and academic digital content. It is useful for structured content such as notes, footnotes, glossary definitions and indexes, but can

also be used for content supplementary to the primary narrative such as examples, exploration, and reinforcement content.

In AIE the pop-up panels are authored containers that are hidden until required. You can include any content into a pop-up and style it appropriately for the content.

Popups can be launched from text, headings, titles and if appropriate from icons.

Click (tap) on the text links to show the PopUp boxes.

Click (tap) on the PopUp box to close it.

The World of Fruit

In common language usage, "fruit" normally means the fleshy seed-associated structures of a plant that are sweet and edible in the raw state, such as [apples](#), [oranges](#), grapes, strawberries, and [bananas](#).

Fruits are generally high in fiber, water, vitamin C and sugars, although this latter varies widely from traces as in lime, to 61% of the fresh weight of the

date. Fruits also contain various phytochemicals that do not yet have an RDA/RDI listing under most nutritional factsheets, and which research indicates are required for proper long-term cellular health and disease prevention.

Regular consumption of fruit is associated with reduced risks of cancer, cardiovascular disease (especially coronary heart disease), stroke, Alzheimer disease, cataracts, and some of the functional declines associated with aging.

Diets that include a sufficient amount of potassium from fruits and vegetables also help reduce the chance of developing kidney stones

and may help reduce the effects of bone-loss. Fruits are also low in calories which would help lower one's calorie intake as part of a weight-loss diet.

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Widgets: Reveal

Reveal

Reveal is another tool in the education writer/designers toolkit.

Rather than popup it hides and shows content in the flow. It inserts a block of content after the paragraph within which the link

occurs. The link could be text an image or an icon.

Reveal is more useful for reflowable content than fixed layout unless the content is in a scrolling panel. It can be used to reveal learning reinforcement information, or self-check information.

Learn about Fruit

Apple

Banana

Orange

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Widgets: PopUp Panel

PopUp Panel

The PopUp Panel takes over most of the viewport when launched. It is a "may I have your complete attention" tool.

The popup panel

can contain any content including interactivity, rich media, animations and even 3D objects. It is particularly effecting in the learning environment when exploration of an subject is warranted to understand it in more depth.

Learn about Fruit

Apple

Explore the information about the apple by clicking

on the box. It will open in a new popup window.

Banana

Explore the information about the apple by clicking on the box. It will open in a new popup window.

Colophon

*Widget World: AZARDI Interactive
Demonstration*
is published by Infogrid Pacific.

Credits

AZARDI Interactive Widgets designed and programmed by Milan Bishwakarma.

AZARDI Interactive Engine designed and programmed by Deepak Chandran.

Product commentary: Raja Hooka.

Text content. Sourced from Wikipedia.

Images. Sourced from Wikipedia